MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL

BY MCLANAHAN & DILL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BEADQUARTE'S OF MILITARY DISTRICT DEPARTMENT MISS AND EAST LA.

JACKSON JANUARY 12th, 1851

ALL officers and soldiers arriving within the 1 mits of this military post, or in the cums of regiments or de actiments, the officer in command of the name will at once report themselves at the office of the e-monand ant of the post a few doors above the Missistippian office, on Capitel strest, show their authority for being within the tim is of the post, and receive written one office, on Capitel stress, show their authority for being within the lim is of the post, and receive written permission to remain. The commanders of regiments or detachments of so diers is transite, will permit no officer reddier to visit the cly of Jackson, save on strict and itsey business. The permission so granted must be in writing, and specify the nature of the business, and in no case will any private, or party of privates, he permitted to enter the city of Jackson unless under thirge of a reliable non commissioned officer and so long in such regiment or de accument of solidiers remain within the limit of this puss, the officer commanding within the limits of this post, the efficer commanding will be held resecutible for the good conduct of his men and for any depredations committed by them. All officers and plusies assigned to duty at this post, who have not heretwiste reported, will at ones report, show by what aniderity they were thus assigned register their barness and recover a written custificate of the

If The commander of the samps of paroled prisoners, surgeon in charge of hespital and o manders of ensump cans, will never permit more than two of their command to be absent at once except upon military but it is not then always in squade, under charge of a nuncount letioned cancer. No officer or private seldior will be mixed to the sample.

non-commissioned efficier. No officer or private soldier will be permitted to above without the limits of his encampanent, or be permitted to remain within the city of Jincks in after nime elclock at night except in the case of such officer or privates as are connected with the various departments in the city, or have the consent of the commander of the post for the same.

III. Of all persons, save soldiers with transportation or orders from the proper military authority, a passport will be required before they will be permitted to leave the limits of the post. The sale of liquer is forb disa will him the limits of this post except upon the written con ent of the commander of the post.

within the imits of the post.

IV. The officer carizoed to duty as efficer of the day will see that the above orders are carefully completed with, and will have arrested and reported to the officer of the remmandant of the post, all officers and privates that have not their orders indozed "Reported," and sig of by the commundant of the pref, accept however, such general officers, members of the staff, and ord-clies or couriers councied with their headquarters, at present within the limits of this pot.

V. No permits for officers or so dars to visit this city will be recognized without the incorsement of the Dividen or B igade commander.

JOHN ADAMS

JOHN ADAMS, Brigadier General Commanding, 4th Military District.

ATTENTION:

THE following mem as af Garran C McDonald's company, Balche's Battallen Cavary, absent without leave, will be considered as deserters and treated accordingly if they do not return to duty within the real thirty days. These taken prisoners by the chamy have been exchanged and are inended in the above

A. F. KIBBIE absent since October 20th, 1862-sup-A. F. KIESIS absent since October 20th, 1882—supposed to be in Memphis, Tennesses.*

WILLIAM ASTON, absent since May Sth, 1862—supposed to be in Oakland, Tennessee.

W. D. BROWS, absent since October 17th, 1872—supposed to be in Oakland, Tenn.

J. A. PLIPPIN, absent since November 10th, 1883—supposed to le in Oakland, Tenn.

L. W. GAINS, taken prisoner at Fort Donsisen—supposed to be at Games Linding, Ark.

T. B. MYERLIEB, absent since May, 1863—supposed to be on Minchia.

JAUOB MILLER, taken prisoner at Denmark, Tenmer, September 1st, 1861-supposed to be at Horn Lake, Miss.

W. H. McCULLY, absent since November 20th, 1869

-supposed to be at Oakland Twan.

AV. C. McCULLY, absent since Nevember 20th, 1862

nnp med to be at Oakland Term THOMAS ROBINSON, about since May 1st, 1965supposed to be in Nemphia.

B. H. SHESHERD, assent since May 18th, 1863—
supposed to be at LaGrange, Tenn.

J. O. STRASSERI, taken p Isoner at Shileh, April

Stb. 1862 samposed to be in Memphis.

W. T. TURNER, taken prisoner near Memphis—supposed to be at florn f.ake, Miss. RODGER SHERMAN, taken prisoner at Cerioth, October 5th-upper d to be at Osciola, Ark.

JOHN WALLACE, absent since November 30th, 1865-supposed to be at Oakland, Tenn. A. W. Willis, absent sin's December 1st, 1862— hippo ed to be at Oakland, Tenn. E. B. LaMil absent sines October, 1862—supposed

to be in Memptis, Tenn.

J. D. WIRT. absent since November 10th, 1803—supposed to be at Somerville, Tenn.

By command.

Linuteenat. Commanding Company.

G. chada, M.ss., January 18th, 1803.

1a16 3t*

GENERAL ORDER No. ---. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSIS-SUPPL AND EAST LOUISIANA. VICKSBERS January 8th, 1878.)

THE Lieutement General communiting the Depart ment desires to express to the troops of this commund his high appreciation of their recent gallunt do fense of this important pend in. All praise is due them, not a cue for so bracely regulating the reserved a saulta not a one for so bracely requiring the reserved a small a of an enemy so vastly superior in numbers, but estably for the cheerfol and patient endurance with which they have submitted to the bardships and exposure logidant so ten assessive days and nights of watchful ness in the wreaches, rendered unperstively necessary by the close wrosimity of the opposing a miss. While all have performed their duties with benefit to their country and honor to themselves, still as must aver be the case in war, for ions has be towed her exportant is a snequally. To these who, by her favor, beld the posts of honor, and by the rown resolute according availed themselves of their opportunities especial shakes a deer, and it

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, BEIOGRAVES, Miss., Desauber 23, 1862. A LL white male residents of the State of Mississippi Lie white male residents of the State of Ministippi hetween the ages of eight sen and forty, are of-dered to rep rt immediately at the Campa of Instruc-tion. Those from the counties of Tishorelag, Ita-wamba Mource, Lowner, Normbee, Landardala, Ciark, Wayne, Green, Perry, Jones, Japur, Newton, Noshe-ba, Wirston, Oktibischa, Uhlekanaw, Pontetos and Tip-pah, will report at the camp located at Enterprise, and the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Those from all other the Mebile and Ohio railroad. Those from all other sounties will report at the camp located at Brookha-won, on the New Oriems and Jackson railroad.

wen, on the New Orients and Jackson railroad.
All porsons falling to report within twenty days will
be arrested and tearer as deserters.
These enthing exemption under the late "exemptive ast" are required to raper at the sorre, prove
the calaim and receive errificative of exemption.
All the laws and regulations applicable to deserters
shall a applied to such a mortest at fall to suppir to the plant of rand-avous for enrollment, or who shall All retugees from other States are included in the

morder.

By order of the Searctary of War.

M. R. CLARK,

Major and A. A. General,

Milm Commandant State of Made | pol

IMPORTANT TO SHOEMAKERS AND TANNERS.

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL DEPARTMENT, HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL DEPARTMENT, Baskston, Miss. January 18 1853.

HAVING bree appointed Special Agent by Major L. Miss. Chief Quartermaster Mississippl and East Lemisiana for the collection of Hides in the countries much of Jacks n. a. d. the distribution of the same arong the shural tain rice within the raid district, and to contract f r Shoes and Leather for the Confederate State.

Therefore the proprietors of all tan yards and shoe quaters, wi host delay, the number of vars filled and when they will be ready to work out, as a so the vars emily and the number of hides necessary to fill the same; and him many sides of leather and pairs of an exceed propriety can furnish monthly, and the additions amount of mechanical labor necessary to earry on he affectives to the extent of their capacity.

The above informat in is assertany to an equal distribution of rides among the several to yaid, and to produce uniform prices throughout the Stat, and make evaluable at the earliest period and in the most economical a samer the result thereof.

All immers and showmakers not subject to military duty, not now employed in their vecs lon, will also report to not into with any symment.

J. M. WEDSON, Special Agent, Paulest n. Nice.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY.

OST on the 8 h of December, a large fine 180% such as at that time had move been squaled on this continent, the canny, by a fine of overwhelming humbers and the material and of his guadoust, compalled the surgeniar of Fort Demelson and the greeter part of its garling. When it was ascertained by an immamiscoundistinguishing mark, a shot in the rear of the light running whore fine for material attention and has one distinguishing mark, a shot in the rear of the light running whore fine for material attention and has one command, with which he acrived safely at Naderland to his father, two miles nor the of frayport, by a solider of Bregg's army named Smith. Mr. Smith says three cavallymen same and took her away, He may have sold her. I sak that the cavalry as they pass through the econity will notice for her. I will pay force and slarm, there is now no dank they were blessing in dispute. Our government had undertaken the impossible task of defending a coses and frontier through the econity will notice for her. I will pay force and slarm, there is now no dank they were blessings in dispute. Our government had undertaken the impossible task of defending a coses and frontier to the Confedera when the summer of the confederal forces at that on some yof greating in singular to the first ground the contraction as will cause and the material attention against as menty of greating in singular to the confederal force and slarm, there is now no dank they were blessings in dispute the material strength and possessing all the impossible task of defending a coses and frontier through the contraction are will cause any present the impossible task of defending a coses and frontier to the Confedera when the contraction are will remain a possessing all the impossible task of defending a coses and frontier through the contraction are will pay the impossible task of defending a coses and frontier to the confedera when the contraction are the contraction.

REBEL MATCHES, REBEL MATCHES!

TIME undersigned having established a Match Mann factory in the city of Jackson, would inform these establish to surching the surching the surching to surching the surching to surching the surchin

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly

John R. McClanahan ... Benjamin F. Dill,

Under the firm and style of McCLANAHAN & DILL

To whom all letters on business, or otherwise should

Terms of Subscription. Daily per month......\$2.50 Tri-Weekly per menth...... 1.25 Weekly per annum...... 4.00 Single copy......Ten cents. The paper will be delivered to all

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Our Location The location of the Append effice is on State street, a few doors below the Post office.

THE HEROS OF HOME.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash, And smiling, all her pain dissembles.
The while b meath the drooping lash,
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles;
Though heaves alone records the tear,
And fame shall never know her story. Her beart has shed a drop as dear As ever dewed the field of glory !

The wife who girds her husbund's sword,
Mid little ones who weep and wonder.
And bravely speaks the cheering word.
What though her heart be rent assunder;
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of war around him rattle,
Has shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the plains of battle!

The mother was conceals her grief. While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathose few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brew she blesses,
With ne one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on freedom's field of honor t

THE WAR IN 1862.

From the Richmond Examiner, January 1.] Our feet are upon the threshold of the third year of the most gig intic a raiggle for national independence to be found in the minais of the world. Assulied on all sides by armics, which, for number and appointments, have been hitherto unequalled in any war. Though we have been hitherto unequalled in any war. Though we have been hitherto unequalled in any war. Though we have been hitherto unequalled in any war. Though we have been hitherto unequalled in any war. Though we have been hitherto unequalled in any war. Though we have been hitherto unequalled in any said a footheid in every State of our Confederacy, yet the said of our generals and the courage of our devoted legions evinced on a lundred bloody fields during the year just closed, chable in to-day to stand before the world and our enemies a more powerful people, united and determined people than at any previous period of our history. Amid the quiet which prevails in Virginia, while the smoke of battle flasts away from the victorious field of Fredericksburg, and while yet the hirty-burly of contending borst faintly reaches in from the Southwest, the time is opportune to pause for a moment, and cast a re-Our fest are upon the threshold of the third year of time is opportune to pause for a moment, and cast a re-trospect over the greatevents of the past tweive months. A recollection of our disasters and over victories is useful

A recollection of our description of the past twelve mentins.

A recollection of our description of victories is useful knowledge for the present and the future.

The year of our Lord little dawned gloomly for the Southern republic. The hopes of government and psople had just been sadly dash d by the disappearance of a chance of war between England and our enemy. Terrified by the growth of Britain, Linco n had liberated the Confederate commissions and apologized for the conduct of Comminder Wilkes. We began for the first time to realize that we had to rely upon our own courage and strength alone to carry us through a war with one of the most powerful nations of modern times. Since the beaking out of the war is had been the disvorable belief that, suffering for cotton, England would take advantage of the first pretent to quarrel with the North, form an alliance offensive and defensive with the South, But the well-ement of the Masen-Slideli difficulty demonstrated the fallecy of this hope. England wanted cotton, but she wanted still more the destruction of the cotton producing system of the South, which she thought in a fair way of accomplishment by the Abe itionists of the North, We, therefore had to look our enemy in the face, and single-hunded, prepare for the context.

ment to hold every foot of the territory in each of the States of the Confederacy. To carry out this policy the armies of the Confederacy, numbering perhaps two hundred thodsand men, scattered along the Potomac, the Atlantic and Guif coasts, and along our western frontier, were wat, hing in monotonous, cankering inactivity for the enemy to strike. The enemy feeling secure of his the entropy to strike. The enemy feeling secure of his prevalence, rendered unperatively necessary by the close provided unperatively necessary by the close their distributions, and by drill not dissolve the slow het sure process of making solidors and type close the slow het sure process of making solidors and treatments, and by drill not discount in the slow het sure process of making solidors and type close the slow het horror ineperable from the flought of the mamnoth horror inesperable from the flought of the mamnoth armaias and mortar ficets that were litting out for mysterious missions in Northern port. Being dangers of a novel kind, they were doubly terrible, and their deatibations being unknown, our whole scaboard was kept in a tremot. Southern papers endeavored to inspire confidence by proving from historic example the immense operations of land butterns over flows. Now, the reconstruction of land butterns over flows. armadas and mortar neets that were filling out for mystarious missions in Northern port. Being dangers of a novel kind, they were doubly terrible, and their destinations being unknown, our whole seaboard was kept in a tremot. Southern papers endeavored to inspire oon fidence by proving from historic example the immense superiority of land batteries over fleets. Now, the people had heard all this, and perhaps believed it, before the fall of linterse, but that disaster had shaken faith in history and redoutled the dread of Tankee long range guns and gueboats.

Active heafilities were instituted this year by General Jackson, who attacked and drove the enemy out of Mor-

Jackson, who attacked and drove the enemy out of Morgan county on the 4th day of January. A number of skirmishes followed in Northern Virginia and in Wes-

our land forces for our disasters past and to come by water, General Cristenden marched his little army of six thousand man into a trap at Somerset, Kentneky, hid for him by the Yankee Georgias Schopff and Thomas, and only extricated himself after a loss of five hundred men, killed and wounded, his artillery, equipage and three thousand men. He thought the enemy's numbers we elses than he own, but found them to exceed fifteen thousand. This affair produced a sensation, North and Santh, out of all proportion to the numbers engaged, or its actual results. Six months later it would have been regarded as an insignificant skirmich. At the time be figerents were ignorant of war, and it was considered by both as a severe blow to the pressign of Southern arms. It struck a gloom to every Southern heart, which we can now afford to stalle at, and sent a corresponding thrill of loy through the North. The New York Heraid, of the day, com renting upon the affair, expressed the opinion that the rebs a wound, in consequence, and for peace by the then ensuing May! The depression occasioned by this mishab continued through the remainder of the month, though our arms had met will some considerable appears on the Forida coast, and was only dispelled by the intelligence of General Pries's victories at Boonville, Missouri, on the 1st of February. But February, which had dawned so brightly, soon became overcast, and disasters befet the Confederate arms fast and heavy.

by Gen. Johnston, which took piace on the following day. We had accumulated immeass army stores at Nashvile, the greatest part of which it was believed might have been removed in safety, had General A. S. Johnston made a stand in front of Nashville, and reterded the approach of the enemy two or three days. But when it was known that Done son had failed, a passic seized the citizens of Nashville, and sectes were onested which are without a parallel in history. The Legislature, which was in section there, broke up, and slong wim the Governor field in confession. Some of the citizens made arrangements to deliver the city to the enemy, to save it from being shelled, whilst others addressed themselves to the business of robbing the commissary and quartermaster's stores of our army. Gen. Playd having arrived during these scours, attempted to restore order and succeeded by im ressing unwilling citizens in securing and sending off cans derable quantities of government stores. Gen. Johnston, en route from Bowling Green, passed I hantly through Nashville, without making a show of resisting the advence of the eaeiny. It is said he believed that resistance would have inserted the destruction of the city; which the inhabitants were unwilling to risk, without premising any corresponding good.

responding good.

On the 18th of February the last of the Confederates had evacuated Nashville, and the Yankees took possession. There is little doubt that the inhabitants have seen cause to regret that they preferred a surrender, with Andy Johnson as military governor, to a bombard-

news-dealers at seven ets. per copy-Gen Johnston by the railroads and forced marches Gen Johnston by the railroads and forced marches hursed to form a juvesion with Beaurega d, who having a month before been removed from the array of Northern Virginia to the command of the department of the Massisappi, was withcrawing his troops from Columbus. On the very day that Nashville was given up to the enemy, our forces were victorious at Sugar Creek, Missouri, and Val Yerde, Naw Mexico, and a great storm was scattering Burmside's fleet on the Atlantic.

On the 22d of February President Davis was inaugurated at Richmand. The day, like the hearts of our peeple, was gloomy, and the transparal ceresoniny took

people, was gloomy, and the reaugural errectiny took pinch amid a tremendous snow a orm. Still, the instal-lation of the President was gratifying to the nation. Vankees had beasted that he should never be inaugura-

and draw the enemy inland to a point beyond the cooperation of his guarants. With this view Gen. John
ston withdraw from Yorktown and fell back toward
Richmond. McClellan becoming, through an accident,
aware of the movement, immediately pursued our colnums, which recolled on him at Williamsburg on the 3d skirmishes followed in Northern Virginia and in Western Kentucky, and in Missouri, in all of which the advantage was desidedly with the Confederate. Our people took our successes as matters of osurse, as it was universally believed that the Buil Runners, as it was the fashion of that day to call tuem, could not stand before Southern troops in a land fight.

While we were consoling ourselves with this view of our land forces for our disasters past and to come by water, General Cristenden marched his little army of aix thousand men into a way at Somerset, Kentucky.

Acting upon the policy of contracting our lines, which

of Richmond.

Acting upon the policy of contracting our lines, which had now been generally adopted, Pensac In and Norfolk were both evacuated on the 10th of May, General Bragg uniting his troops with those of Beauregard, and Gen. Huger consolidating his with the army before Richmond.

by Gen. Johnston, which took place on the following day. We had accumulated immeas; army stores at Nashylle, the greatest part of which it was believed might have been removed in safety, had General A. S.

THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

In severy one that the great battle which was to decide in both these callings ready, patriotically, to serve their country in the fate of that city was near at hand.

On the 25 h the enemy attacked our right on the Williams States—In.

The Real Condition of the Rebellions States—In.

It is a provided in both these callings ready, patriotically, to serve their country in the other line. But the effect of the country in the other line. But the fact of the country in the other line. But the fact of the country in the fact of the line and the li liamsburg road, about two miles on the city side of the battle field of Seven Pines. The skirmish was severe and the advantage remained with the enemy,

and the advantage remained with the enemy.

The Lincoln government having become alarmed by
the victory of Jackson at Port Republic recalled McDowall from Fredericksung to protect the Federal
capital. This left Gen. Jackson free to wheel down by
a rapid movement, the best of the war, on the enemy's
right, and enabled our g-nerals to take the offensive instead of standing a siege as they would otherwise have
have forced to de.

teresting Narrative by a Citizen of Illinois Recently Returned from a Sojourn in the South.

EGYPT, Illinois, November 24.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times : The statistical states the officers in the statistic of the war, on the enemy's right, and enabled our generator is take the officers in the shorp captible with the shorp cap In the Atlantic Monthly, for October, I find an article, under the above capties, which was evidently written by one laboring under a desire to speak correctly on the subject he undertakes to discuss, and to make deductions therefrom calculated to enlighten public settlement; but as both his statements and deductions are full of errors.

The state of the s

females, and turning out a large amount of heary corton fabrics. These are sold at auction on regular days, once in every week, and are thus supplied to buyers all over the Confederacy. The fabric manufactured is very superior, and a sold exclusively for each, and generally sells at forty to forty-five cents per yard. Yet the writer in the diffault asserts that domestics could not be had at one dollar per yard. But I very much doubt if he has ever heard of the above establishment, although he undertakes to write on the "Resources of the South".

articles. The government agents are constantly on the lookout to extch and to conscript these who are not ac-tively engaged in the above callings, and the consquence is they get an immense amount of work done by these active men. I am inclined to think Uncle Sam might profit by this hint to stir up some of his lary ser-

wants.

In the manufacture of minor articles, such as percuission cape, lifetfor matches, etc., considerable progress has been made, and the latter article it purchased in Mobile—where they were manufacting—at ten cents per box atthough they were selling but a few months since at fifty to a venty-five cents per box. I found manufacturies of soap and candles at many places, while carding machines, spinning junior, and looms were rating to be much in see. The progress of these improvements above that our reighbors are neither idle ser insensible to their own wants and exhibit a degree of en-

grappied with a young Heroules, full of youthful strength and fire. Yet I do not despair of the final success of nor nighty government. For even the pillars of Heroules may be made to full before its penderous blows. But let us not the part of megnanimous as well as brave men, whose evanduct is yet to pas it review before the impartial historian; and let us frankly award to those opposed to us all that that high tribunal will decree, and not blind our eyes to trains because they are disagreeable. My object in making this communication is to lay before the country facts cancer aing our enemies, such in try to disablese their minds of such ridiculous fables as the car at story just noticed.

The statements of the writer above referred to concerning the rebuil army. I pass without communic having no reliable data as to their numbers or position, more than is already in possession of the public. Nor will I undertake to discuss with him the propriety of the movements of our generals. Those affairs I willingly leave in their hunds, believing them better qualified to dispose of them then either this writer or cayself.

"But," mays the same writer, "we find at Richmond sugar three-fourths of a deliar, coffee at two deliars, and ten at sixteen deliars per pour d. brancteich at fifty dollars per yard; while whisky, worth at Omehmail twenty corfee per gallon, commands at Richmond six dollars per gallon."

Has this writer asked himself whether any of the articles enumerated are assected in the resources of a nation of or whether their presence adds strength to an army? On the contrary, the treasure of the mation—which Mr. Pin called the singues of warms as an contend that the resources of a neophy are rapidly declining because whisky is werth six dollars per gallon."

of more of the country was men for processing the c

And the season of the season o